



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

nately located in North Germany by the mention of the 'southern accent,' and by the North German words *Pesel* and *Hausdiele*.

In view of the number of students who get their first knowledge of Germany as well as of German from the story of *Imnensee*, it seems to me that attention should be called to this prevalent misconception.

CHESTER H. ROWELL.

University of Illinois.

#### RICHARD MULCASTER.

TO THE EDITORS OF MOD. LANG. NOTES,

SIRS:—In the March number of the last volume of this Journal (xii, 1897) Mr. Leo Wiener has devoted several pages to Richard Mulcaster. He regrets that this pioneer of English Philology in the sixteenth century has been entirely forgotten, and he concludes by saying that "it is now time to open for him the gates of the histories of language and literature." I beg to state that Mulcaster is not unknown to those who have studied the history of Modern English sounds on the basis of Ellis' admirable work *On Early English Pronunciation*. In the third volume of this store-house of information, published 1871, he gives on pp. 910-915 copious extracts from Mulcaster's *Elementarie*, and those materials have been made use of; for example, by Kluge in Paul's *Grundriss der Germanischen Philologie* i, 859, and by myself in *Anglia* xiv, 277, 295, xvi, 463.

KARL LUICK.

University of Graz (Austria).

#### SPANISH READINGS.

TO THE EDITORS OF MOD. LANG. NOTES,

SIRS:—Upon preparing the corrections for the second edition of my *First Spanish Readings*, I have worked carefully through the lengthy review given it in your columns (vol. xii, Dec. 1897, 499-511; vol. xiii, Jan. 1898, 39-59) by Dr. De Haan, and I feel that I ought to say a few words in answer to the serious charges brought forward by him.

My plan in preparing the *Reader* was to give in the Glossary only the literal meaning of the words and to leave all additional help to the teacher, the Notes and the Grammar. For this reason no attempt was made to translate idioms, where the subjective point of view is of such prominence, and where the best translation is so often merely a hindering crutch. I see now that it would have been better to be less conservative, and I have made use of Dr. De Haan's criticisms, wherever it was possible to do so.

There is, however, a very large number of instances, where either the Glossary or the Notes were quite sufficient, and where it would be impossible to accept the translation suggested by Dr. De Haan. I will cite a few typical cases; p. 4, l. 2: *al volver una calle de rosas*, "upon turning around the corner of a path of roses" (Note, 'upon turning into a path of roses'); p. 13, l. 20: *mañana sobrevivire-*

*mos los dos á la batalla*, "to-morrow we two shall live longer than the battle"; (Gloss., 'to-morrow we two shall be surviving the battle'); p. 36, l. 13: *en el colmo de los días*, "in the superabundance of his days" (Gloss., 'in the prime of his days'); p. 49, l. 12: *fué ludibrio y befa*, "he was the laughing-stock and the laughing-stock" (Gloss., 'he was the derision and the scorn'); p. 51, l. 18: *el corralón se venía abajo de aplausos*, "the court tumbled down with applause" (Gloss., 'the court came down with applause'); p. 106, l. 32: *el súbito apagar se del universo*, "the sudden snuffing-out of the universe," (Gloss., 'the sudden destruction of the universe.')

The following instances, where the Glossary is deficient, show the some unacceptable English: p. 57, l. 17: *domada á la alta escuela*, "trained in high horsemanship"; p. 67, l. 26: *y cuando el toro tira la cabezada*, "and when the bull lets fly the blow with the head"; p. 72, l. 1: *por una corrida de toros dejo yo la gloria eterna*, "for a bull-fight I forsake eternal glory"; p. 72, l. 13: *estirar la pata*, "to kick the bucket."

In another large number of cases Dr. De Haan merely adds an unnecessary synonym: p. 3, l. 26: *tornar*, "to go back," (Gloss., 'to return'); p. 13, l. 3: *murmurar*, "to whisper" (Gloss., 'to murmur'); p. 37, l. 33: *sayón*, "henchman" (Gloss., 'executioner'); p. 51, l. 19: *corrido*, "filled with shame," (Gloss., 'ashamed'); p. 61, l. 11: *solicitar*, "to seek to obtain," (Gloss., 'to court'); p. 84, l. 23: *dejar*, "to abstain," (Gloss., 'to leave off'); p. 95, l. 5: *dar rienda suelta*, "to give vent to," (Gloss., 'to give free rein to'). The review is filled with instances of a similar nature.

JOHN E. MATZKE.

Paris.

#### BOIL, JOIN, AND BILE, JINE.

TO THE EDITORS OF MOD. LANG. NOTES,

SIRS:—It was not until now that I became acquainted with Mr. Edwin W. Bowen's article on "The history of a Vulgarism" in vol xi (1896) of your Journal, p. 185 (col. 370), discussing the pronunciation of *boil*, *join*, etc., like *bile*, *jine*. Allow me to call Mr. Bowen's and your readers' attention to the fact that this subject was treated by me six years ago in the *Anglia* (vol. xiv, p. 266-302). I tried to show that *oi* (*oy*) in Middle English as well as in Early Modern English had two pronunciations answering the different sounds of their Anglo-Norman (and French) bases. The one was [*oi*], which is general now; the other was [*iw*], which in the first half of the seventeenth century developed into [*ai*], just as *u* (in *but*, *sun*) into [*ɜ*], and so became identical with the sound of M. E. *i* as in *time*. This pronunciation was gradually supplanted in educated speech by the sound [*oi*] suggested by the spelling, but it is still alive in the vulgarisms *jine*, *bile*, etc.

KARL LUICK.

University of Graz (Austria).